SERVICE INFORMATION
PERFORMA +

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 Introduction.

The PERFORMA + is an appliance for pulsed shortwave therapy. The unit has 2 output channels and there are 2 different coil-field applicators.

In this chapter the important features from the users manual for service personnel are listed. In the next chapter the theory of operation will be explained. In chapter 3 is described how service personnel can check the operation of the Performa+ and in chapter 4 the adjustments which can be executed by technicians. The next chapter contains information which could be very useful for trouble shooting such as the description of the automatic self test and a list of the error numbers. The schematic diagrams are in chapter 6, together with the reference list and the spare parts list.

2.2 Safety aspects.

2.2.1 Electrical safety.

The equipment can only be used in areas with provisions in accordance with current statutory requirements. Pay particular attention to the use of protective earth, otherwise the patient leakage current can rise above the permitted limit for type BF equipment.

2.2.2 Explosion safety.

The equipment is not suitable for use in areas where flammable gasses or vapours are present. Therefore, remove the mains plug from the socket before the area in which the equipment is located is disinfected, since some disinfecting solutions evaporate and subsequently form an explosive mixture.

2.2.3 Safety of use.

- Patients who have electrical implants (i.e. pacemaker) may only be treated following medical advice.
- The equipment is not suitable for use in damp areas.
- The equipment may not be disinfected or sterilised.
- The device is fit for continuous use.
- Only use the original accessories.

2.2.4 Radio interference suppression and electromagnetic compatibility.

This equipment meets the guidelines for ISM equipment relating to electromagnetic compatibility and is radio interference suppressed according to IEC 601.1.
However, the 27.12 MHz signal might disturb …

2.2.5 Medical device directive (MDD)

This device complies with the essential requirements of the Medical Device Directive of the European Committee (93/42/CEE) as most recently changed.

2.3 Installation.

2.3.1 Incoming inspection.

Check that the equipment has not been damaged during transportation and that the accessories are intact and complete. In the event of damage and/or defect you should inform your supplier.

2.3.2 Mains voltage.

The appliance operates at a nominal voltage of 115 or 230 Volt AC(+/- 15%), 50-60 Hz. On the back of the appliance, you will find a label with the mains voltage. Check if the voltage is selected correctly (setting of another value than the value which should be used in your region can lead to irreversible damage of the equipment).

2.3.3 Functional test.

During production the equipment is tested for electrical safety. Whenever the equipment is switched on, the processor performs an extensive test to ensure that the equipment is operating correctly. In addition you must check whether the display and the indicator lamps are operating correctly. If this is not the case, do not use the equipment and contact Uniphy bv.

2.3.4 Selecting the operating language.

The device gives several language options.
To change the language settings, press the SELECT < and > keys while switching on the unit.You can now select the desired language by turning the rotary, the equipment will use the language you have chosen.

2.3.5 Location and transportation.

The equipment must be set up horizontally and stable. You must ensure that the perforated sections on the backside of the casing are not covered up, thus hindering air circulation.
For transportation only use the original packaging.

The appliance is capable, while packed for transport and storage, of being exposed to environmental conditions not outside the following ranges:

- a ambient temperature range of -20ºC to +60ºC;
- a relative humidity range of 10% to 100%, including condensation;
- an atmospheric pressure range of 500hPa to 1060 HPa.

3. Technical specifications

Mains power indications:

Mains voltage:	110 VAC, 230 VAC (+/- 15%) 50-60 Hz
Current consumption :	2.6 A (230 V) /600 VA
Mains fuses :	2 x 6.3F

3.1 Performance:

Frequency :	27.12 MHz
Channels :	2
Maximum peak power:	200 Watts
Maximum average power:	90 Watts
Maximum frequency 1 channel:	1125 Hz
Maximum frequency 2 channel:	800 Hz
Maximum treatment time:	60 min

Hardware information:

Dimensions:	38 x 44 x 95 (Width x Depth x Height)
Weight:	43 Kg
Weight of electrode-arm:	3.5 Kg
Classification:	Class I, type BF
Electrical safety standard:	IEC 601.1
Medical device directive (MDD):	CE 0197

4. OPERATION

4.1 General information.

The Phyaction performa+ is able to generate a maximum peak power of 200 Watts.
However, this power cannot be reached under all circumstances.

The maximum power under all circumstances = 230/SWR, with a maximum of 200 watts.

Under ideal circumstances S = 1 (perfect contact between plode and patient).

Suppose that the set power is 200 watts and S = 1.3: the output power is now 230/1.3= 177 watts instead of 200 Watts !

The unit has a contact control circuit: when S>1.4 the unit will give the message ‘improve position of the applicator’. This means that S can never reach a value higher than 1.4.
In other words, if the set power = 165 Wpeak the unit is able to deliver this power within the range between good and bad contact.

5. Yearly checkup and safety test

5.1 Safety inspection.

To prevent the Performa+ from having hidden defects acquired during its lifecycle it is strongly recommended to have the device checked regularly for its proper functioning by qualified personnel. In some countries this is mandatory or your insurer may be requiring it. A record of these inspections should be filed so the measurements can be compared with earlier values to alert for a possible potentially dangerous tendency. For this purpose you can e.g. make copies of these pages.

5.2 Inspection interval.

The design of the device is based on a yearly inspection. If the legislation of your country or your insurer calls for a shorter period you should adhere to the latter.

5.3 Inspection results.

The inspection is passed when all items as presented on the standard document on the next page are passed. In the unlikely event the device fails the deviation should be repaired before using it. Repairs are only to be made by technicians authorised by Uniphy bv. Contact your supplier on this matter.

Checkup and safety document

5.3.1.1 Visual inspection

	Pass	Fail
The device record is present and kept up to date		
The user manual and the safety manual are present		
Device label and suppliers label are clearly readable		
The enclosure of the appliance is undamaged		
Mains entry and mains cable are undamaged		
Coax cables are undamaged		
The control knobs, keys and display are undamaged		
Only accessories listed in the user manual are being used		

5.3.2 General Functional Inspection

	Pass	Fail
The automatic self test on power up does not report any errors		
The display does not show any defective pixels or lines		
All keys are functioning		
The control knobs operate properly.		

5.3.3 Functional Inspection Shortwave therapy

	Pass	Fail
Check the different thermoplodes and adjust if necessary (chapter)		
Check the power output with the dummy load (chapter)		

5.3.4 Electrical Safety Test According to IEC 601.1

Parameter	Meas. Value	Limit	Comments	Pass	Fail
Protective earth resistance	Ω	< 0.2 Ω			
Enclosure leakage current	µA	< 1000 µA			
Patient leakage current	µA	< 5000 µA			

5.3.5 Result of safety inspection

The Performa+ with serial number …….. has passed / failed

Safety Inspector

Name:

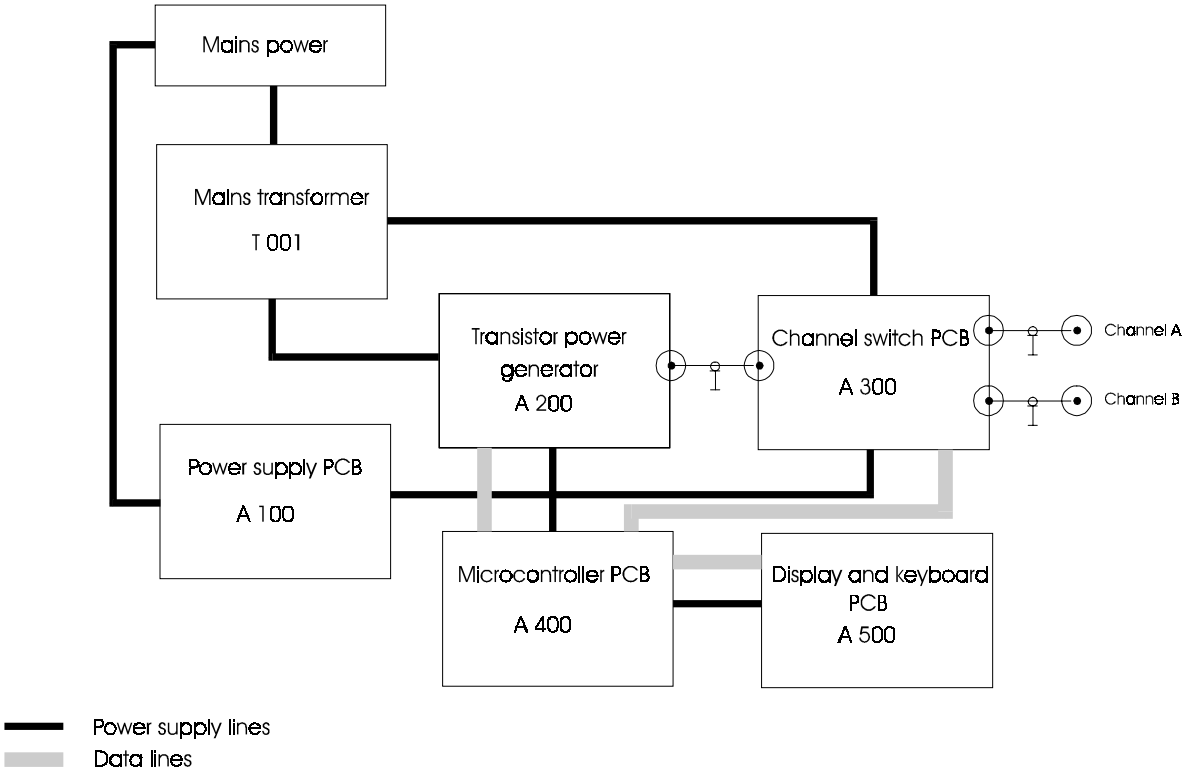
Date:

Sign:

.....

6. Circuit description

6.1 Block diagram.



6.2

6.3 Mains power and mains transformer.

The Performa+ has to be connected to the mains via the fixed power cord, with a non-fused earth contact.
Always check whether the mains power corresponds to the mains input as indicated on the type shield (besides the mains cable).
Note: the mains cable always has to be replaced with the same type !

The mains transformer (T001) generates 3 different output voltages :

- 45 VAC non-fused
- 26 VAC with fuse 100 mA L
- 160 VAC with fuse 100 mA L

The transformer has built-in automatic thermal fuse. It will cut-off the primary winding when the temperature exceeds 135°C.
The transformer can be fed either with an incoming voltage of 230 VAC (+/- 15%) or with 115VAC

(+/- 15%).

6.4 Power supply (A100).

The PCB A 100 is a switched power supply, generating 3 different output voltages:

+ 15 VDC
+ 5 VDC
- 15 VDC

The power supply PCB has a 2 AL fuse.

6.5 Transistor power generator.

This module can be subdivided into three main sections. The first one includes the quartz stable generator, amplification and filtration of the 27,12 MHz high-frequency power.
The second includes the measurement and control circuits that enable an exact adjustment to the output power. The third section contains the control circuit of the operating voltage of the amplifier.

Any repair work of this sub-assembly shall only be performed by the manufacturer. However, there are some reference voltages that can be checked to determine the exact location of a defective part.
Please refer to chapter x for more details.

6.5.1 The quartz stable generator.

The oscillator circuit is composed round C82 (Quartz), V08, L10 and V09.
The base voltage of V08 must be about 3,6 VDC.
By means of L10, the amplitude of the signal is tuned to a voltage of about 10 Vpp to 13 Vpp.
This signal must be measured on the collector of transistor V09 (= cooling surface).
If necessary, the amplitude can be changed by adjusting the coil L10 (first take out the protective cover).

6.5.2 The level control circuit.

The intensity level control circuit is composed around V10, L12 and V11.
The input voltage at the basis of V10 has a range from 0 to 12 V. With a voltage below +2V the level control delivers no output power. The level control is set to full power with a voltage of about 12V to 14V.

6.5.3 The amplification circuits.

This circuit includes R252, C235,L213, V212, C238, C239, L216, V213, L219, L220, C263, C264, L221, L222, L226, C273, C274, C275.

The main amplifier is the V13: BLW 96C that is integrated as a class C amplifier.

The collector voltage of V13 will remain stable at a level of about 46 VDC.
This collector voltage is automatic controlled by the operating voltage control circuit (B 4207).
The thyristor V001 is triggered by the operating voltage control circuit and charges the capacitor C001 to 46 VDC. This is performed synchronously to the mains frequency.

6.5.4 Impedance matching and filter circuits.

The circuits around L19 and L20 match the impedance from 4 Ohm to exactly 50 Ohm.
It is important that the current consumption of the voltage control circuit (to be measured at X05) never exceeds 10 A (at 250 Watts with a 50 Ohm load).
By matching of L19 and L20 the output resistance can be influenced, thus influencing the voltage control current.

The circuits around L21, L22, L26, L27, R60 and R61 compose the bridged T-piece, acting like a bandpass-filter for 27,12 MHz.
This circuit is designed in a way that the attenuation for the 27,12 MHz signal is maximum 0.3 dB.

6.5.5 Power and mismatching meter.

Includes: C201 to C205, L224, L225, R201, R211, V203, V204.

The output power is measured by means of coil L24, measuring the output voltage and output current.
Measuring point X17 = Usum = proportional to sum of voltage and current.
Measuring point X18 = U diff = proportional to difference between voltage and current.

When the tuning between the generator and the patient is optimal (50 ohm load), there will be no dephasing between current and voltage. As a result Udiff will be 0 and U dif will be maximum.
When the tuning is not optimal the signal Udiff will be proportional to the mismatch.

Both the signals Us and Ud are fed to the adding and subtracting amplifier, resulting in two different signals:

X11: (Us - Ud)
X12: (Us + Ud)

Both the signals are presented to the microprocessor, which will calculate the standing wave ratio (SWR = S) and the power using the following formula:

$Up = K (Us + Ud) \times (Us - Ud)$.

Where K is a constant value that can be adjusted by means of R02, in order to have the same output power as indicated on the display.

In case S = 1, there is a perfect match between the generator and the load. If S > 1.4, the unit reports a bad contact between the applicator and the patient, and the power will be reduced to a minimum.

6.5.6 Setpoint and actual value comparator.

It includes: R221, R225, R226, C210, V214, N201/1.

Under normal conditions op-amp N01A will control the voltage level.
V01 will be open and V02 will be decoupled.

The cable voltage monitoring circuit is composed by opamp N01A and will be active when extreme mismatching occurs and a high RF power is required at the same time.
In that case V01 will be decoupled and V02 will open.
The maximum power of the generator will thus always be limited to about 270 watts.

In any case only 1 opamp controls the voltage level.

6.5.7 Channel switch PCB.

The Performa+ has two output channels (Left channel (L) and the right channel (R)). Since there is only 1 generator, the output power must be fed-through asynchronously to channel A and B.
The most important component for each channel are the diodes V4 and V5, acting like a High Frequency ‘door’.
One channel will be locked by applying 400 V DC on the cathode of the diode, at the same time, the other channel will be open.

The signals L_Kanal and R_Kanal are pulse signals which are presented synchronously with the HF power coming in from the power generator.

There are two different coil-field electrodes.

- 14 cm coil field electrode
- 8 cm coil field electrode

The unit has a automatic electrode selection circuit. This is important to make sure that the user cannot select the wrong applicator and damage the electrodes by giving too much power.

The signals HL_APPL and HR_APPL are the applicator detection signals for the left and the right signals.

7. System diagnostics software

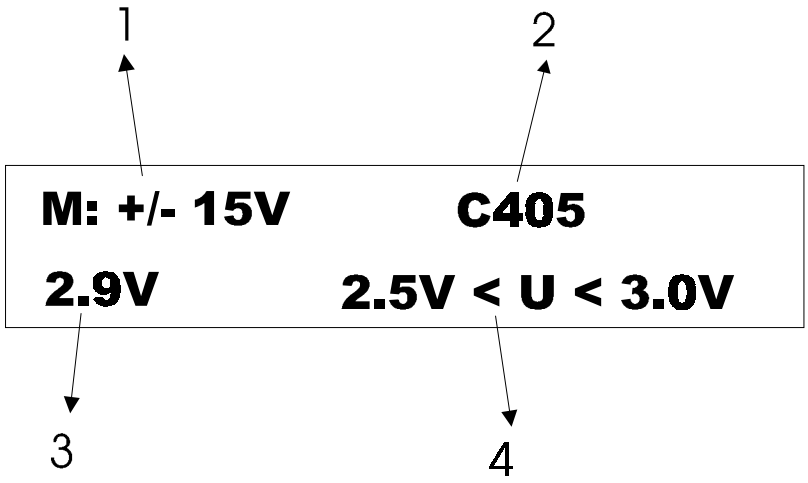
The unit constantly monitors a number of key-points in the unit. If any of these points exceed the limits, the unit will give the following message:

‘ CONTACT SERVICE DEPARTMENT’

Now press the two keys that light-up (Key ‘standard mode’ and Key ‘start/stop’).
The unit will display the measuring point where an error has been detected.

To check all the measuring points, it is possible to enter the service program.
To enter the service program switch on the unit while you keep both the keys ‘Standard’ and ‘Free mode’ pressed.

The service program displays all the different measuring points by turning the rotary knob.
Every measuring point is indicated with an M.



Indications in the service menu:

1. Measuring point: value that is checked in this program (+15V and –15 V).
2. On which component this value is measured (capacitor C405).
3. What is the measured value (3.1V).
4. What are the limits for this value (between 2.5V and 3.0V)

It is possible that some errors are only generated when the unit is generating a HF signal.
Therefore it is possible to generate a HF output while you monitor the measured values in the service program.

The generated HF power is a continuous signal that can be set up to 200 Watts. This power is needed in production to check the generator parameters.
For service purpose use the table below:

Important remark: not following these power settings, will damage the unit.

	Maximum power	Maximum time
14 cm coil-field	50 watts	5 min
8 cm coil-field	50 watts	5 min
Dummy load (directly to generator)	200 watts	1 min

7.1 The service screens.

Measuring point 1:

What is measured: +/- 15 V
Where can this voltage be measured:

- Output connector of the power supply board (A100):
  Black-blue: -15V
  Black-red: +15 V
- On the generator:
  +15 V on X06 (mass = generator housing)
  -15 V on X09
- Microcontroller PCB.
  On X 402 pin 1 and pin 4 (mass)

Measuring point 2:

What is measured: + 46 V DC
Where can this voltage be measured:

On C 0001 (big capacitor on top of the generator).

Measuring point 3:

What is measured: 400 V DC.
Use of this signal: this voltage is used to lock channel A or channel B.

Measuring point: X 402.5

Where can this voltage be measured: on capacitor C37 and C38, 200 VDC each.

Measuring point 4:

What is measured: temperature of the generator.
Use of this signal: to protect the generator for overheating.
Up measuring point: X 401.9
Service measuring point: temperature sensor on the right side of the generator.
Typical value: 2,7 V at 25°C
Limit values: between 1V and 4 V.

✍ The fan is able to work on two different speeds, depending on the temperature that is measured on the cooling surface of the generator.
In order to test the high speed mode of the fan, connect a 2.7K ohm resistor between the sensor and the cooling surface.

Measuring point 5:

What is measured: 26 VAC.
Use of this signal: synchronizing voltage for DC power source.
Up measuring point: C407
Service measuring point: X 203 on generator PCB and generator housing (mass).
Typical value (no power output): 2.8 V
Limit values: 1.8V and 3.0V

7.2 Measuring point 6

What is measured: PWM voltage
Use of the signal: DC voltage in relation to the peak power.
Up measuring point: D408.3
Service measuring point: ?
Typical value: 1.0 V
Limit values: 0V and 1.8 V
If this value is out of the limits: check the peak power adjustments.

7.3 Measuring point 7

What is measured: A200 uP input signal.
Use of the signal: signal in relation to power intensity.
UP measuring point: R409
Service measuring point: X07 on generator PCB.
Typical value (no output power): 2.0V
Limit values: between 0V and 5V.

7.4 Measuring point 8

What is measured: Us+Ud (U sum + U diff.)
Use of the signal: power calculation
UP measuring point: X 401.1
Service measuring point: X12 on generator PCB
Typical value: 2.8 V (with power 50 W cont, and S=1)
Limit value: between 0V and 4,9V

7.5 Measuring point 9

What is measured: Us-Ud (U sum - U diff.)
Use of the signal: power calculation
UP measuring point: X 401.2
Service measuring point: X11 on generator PCB
Typical value: 2.8 V (with power 100 W cont, and S=1)
Limit value: between 0V and 4,9V

7.6 Measuring point 10

What is measured: k x (Us + Ud)/(Us-Ud)

Use of the signal: measured power.
UP measuring point: X 401.3
Service measuring point:
Typical value: 1.5 V (with power 100 W cont, and S=1)
0.4V (no power output)
Limit value: between 0V and 3V

7.7 Measuring point 11

What is measured: L.Electr
Use of the signal: head size detection
UP measuring point: X 402.3
Service measuring point: con X5 on channel switch PCB Black-Brown
Typical value no head connected: between 1.6V and 1.8V
Typical value 8 cm head: 0V
Typical value 14 cm head: between 0.8V and 1V.

7.8 Measuring point 12

What is measured: R.Electr
Use of the signal: head size detection
UP measuring point: X 402.2
Service measuring point: con X5 on channel switch PCB Black-Pink
Typical value no head connected: between 1.6V and 1.8V
Typical value 8 cm head: 0V
Typical value 14 cm head: between 0.8V and 1V.

8. Calibration of the generator.

If the unit recognises a problem, it will generally show the message ‘contact service department’. By pressing the start/stop key and the standard mode key, the unit will show the measuring point where an error is detected.

However, besides the 12 measuring points there are some additional error messages:

- Pulse pause too much output.
- Left/right channel too less output.

If any of the messages above appear, first check all the measuring points of the service menu, and compare the measured values with the typical values (chapter 6).

If all the measured values appear to be correct, the generator must be recalibrated.

8.1 Generator calibration procedure.

It is strongly recommended to repeat the following calibration instruction after every repair.

8.1.1 Calibration of the start-up point of the generator.

When the unit is powered-up, the generator may not produce any HF-power. However, it must be calibrated in a way that any additional level input of the microcontroller will result in a HF output power.
In other words, the generator must be calibrated just before the startup point.

Calibration procedure:

1. Connect a 14 cm thermoplode to the left output connector.
2. Open the unit and the generator cover.
3. Connect a 50 Ohm dummy load directly onto the generator output socket.
4. Switch on the unit (no output power !).
5. Connect a digital multimeter to X 12 (Us +Ud) (generator PCB).
6. On the microcontroller PCB: turn potmeter (usually clockwise) until the measured voltage on X12 raises.
7. Now turn R30 counter clockwise until the voltage reaches its lowest value (typical < 0.1V).
8. Connect the multimeter to X07 (generator PCB) and read the value.
9. Adjust the measured value 100 mV less by turning R30 (typical 1.7 VDC).

8.1.2 Calibration of the maximum average power.

This procedure explains how to calibrate the maximum average power of the performa+.
It must be measured directly on the generator output.
The maximum average power is:
230 W (maximum peak power) x 0.45 (maximum duty cycle) = 103 W.
Due to attenuation of the channel switch PCB, this will result in a maximum average output power of 90 W eff.

Calibration procedure:

1. Connect a 14 cm thermoplode to the left output connector.
2. Open the unit and the generator cover.
3. Connect a 50 Ohm dummy load directly to the generator.
4. Switch on the unit.
5. Turn the potmeter R37 maximum clockwise (to disable the software power check).
6. In standard mode: raise the intensity to 90 W eff.
7. Measure and adjust the output power to 103 W with R202 (on generator PCB).
   (Voltage on 50 Ohm dummy load: 7 VDC)
8. Now measure the voltage on R25 (left side) and adjust it with R 37 to approx. 4.4 VDC.

9. Unit checkup procedure

Tools required:

- Dummy Load 50/100 Ohm
- λ/2 cable
- Reference electrode

9.1 Generator power check.

Connect the dummy load (50 Ohm) directly to the generator (always use the λ/2 cable) and connect a 14 cm head on the left output channel.
Switch the unit on and select the standard mode.
Measure the voltage on the output sockets of the dummy load.

Set power (standard mode)	Voltage on dummy load
4.5 Watt	1.9 VDC
27 Watt	4.0 VDC
45 Watt	5.1 VDC
72 Watt	6.3 VDC
90 Watt	6.9 VDC

9.2 Check of the SWR.

Connect the dummy load (50 Ohm) directly to the generator (always use the λ/2 cable) and connect a 14 cm head on the left output channel.
Switch on the unit in service mode (chapter)
Press the 'INDICATION' key in order to select the left channel.
Turn up the intensity (50 watt , maximum 30 seconds) and check whether the SWR ratio (S) = 1

Repeat the same test with the 100 Ohm dummy load: the SWR ratio should now be $1.4 < S < 1.6$.

10. Calibration of the coil field electrode.

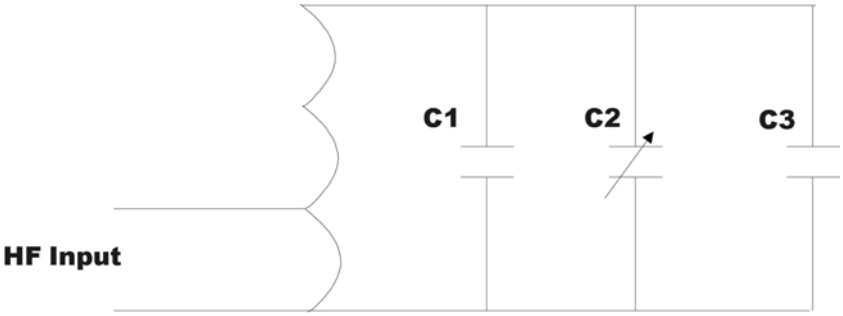
Tools required:

- Dummy Load 50/100 Ohm
- λ/2 cable
- Reference electrode
- Calibrated water (SWR 1)

10.1 General.

The schema of the plode consists out of three capacitors (figure below):

C1: Fixed capacitor.
C2: Tuning capacitor.
C3: Metal cage + shield



The tuning capacitor is accessible from outside, and allows a calibration of the plode.

10.2 Different types of coil field plods.

There are 2 different coil field electrodes:

14 cm coil field electrode
8 cm coil field electrode

The table below indicates the performance of each plode in all different configurations.

	Maximum average power	Maximum pulse-width	Maximum Frequency
Left 8cm/right 8 cm	**32 Watts**	**400 µsec**	**400 Hz**
Left 14cm/right 14cm	**64 Watts**	**400 µsec**	**800 Hz**
Left 8cm/right 14 cm	**32 watts**	**400 µsec**	**400 Hz**
Left 14cm/right 8 cm	**32 watts**	**400µsec**	**400 Hz**
One plode of 8 cm	**32 watts**	**400 µsec**	**400 Hz**
One plode of 14 cm	**90 watts**	**400 µsec**	**1125 Hz**

10.3 Performance check of the electrode.

Before any adjustment on the electrodes shall be done, it is very important to make 100% sure that the problem is the electrode and not the unit.

Therefore it is strongly recommended to first check the unit with the reference electrode and the dummy load (chapter 8, check of the SWR).
If both the reference electrode and the dummy load appear to function perfectly on the unit, the following calibration procedure must be done.

1. Check whether the unit recognizes the right head.
2. Connect the reference electrode to the left output connector (same size as the defective electrode).
3. Install the electrode in front of the water tank.
4. Connect the defective electrode directly to the generator by means of the λ/2 cable.
5. Switch on the unit in service mode and select the left channel.
6. Turn up the intensity to 50 watts and check whether the SWR ratio =1
7. If the SWR is different from 1, the thermoplode needs to be recalibrated.

✍ If the SWR is far different from 1, maybe the plode had a shock. Open the plode to check whether the components inside are ok (chapter)

10.4 Recalibration of the plode.

1. Start up under the same conditions as indicated in 9.2.
2. Turn the intensity to zero.
3. Adjust the capacitor with one turn and remove the screwdriver (photo)
4. Turn up the intensity and check whether the SWR changed in the right direction.
5. Readjust the capacitor electrode if necessary.

✍ Always remove the screwdriver before checking the SWR.
✍ If the value SWR = 1 cannot be reached, the plode must be sent to Uniphy for recalibration with specialized measuring equipment.

10.5 Contact control.

The unit permanently controls the contact between plode and patient. This system is integrated for different reasons:

- In case of A-thermic treatment, the patient will not feel any heat. Without a contact control, the patient wouldn't know if he is close enough to the plode, in order to assure an effective treatment.
- When the patient moves away from the plode, a part of the forwarded HF energy will be reflected.
  As a result, the plode will start heating-up, more than usually, and there will be a risk of burning the plode and the patient (when he touches the plode).
  The maximim temperature of the plode is limited to 55°C.

If the unit measures a SWR > 1.4, the display will indicate the message: 'improve position of coil field electrode'.

In order to have a SWR of 1 during treatment, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- The treated tissue is at least as large as the surface of the electrode.
- The coil field electrode must touch the patient.
- The treated tissue contains enough water.

If any of these conditions are unfulfilled, the SWR ratio be higher.

10.6 Opening the coil field electrode.

1. Remove the front cover (3 screws).
2. Check if there are any irregularities inside the plode.
3. When really necessary open the rest of the plode (step 4-6)
4. Remove the shield on top.
5. Remove the metal cage.
6. Replace parts is necessary.
7. Reassemble the plode.
8. Repeat the calibration procedure (9.3).

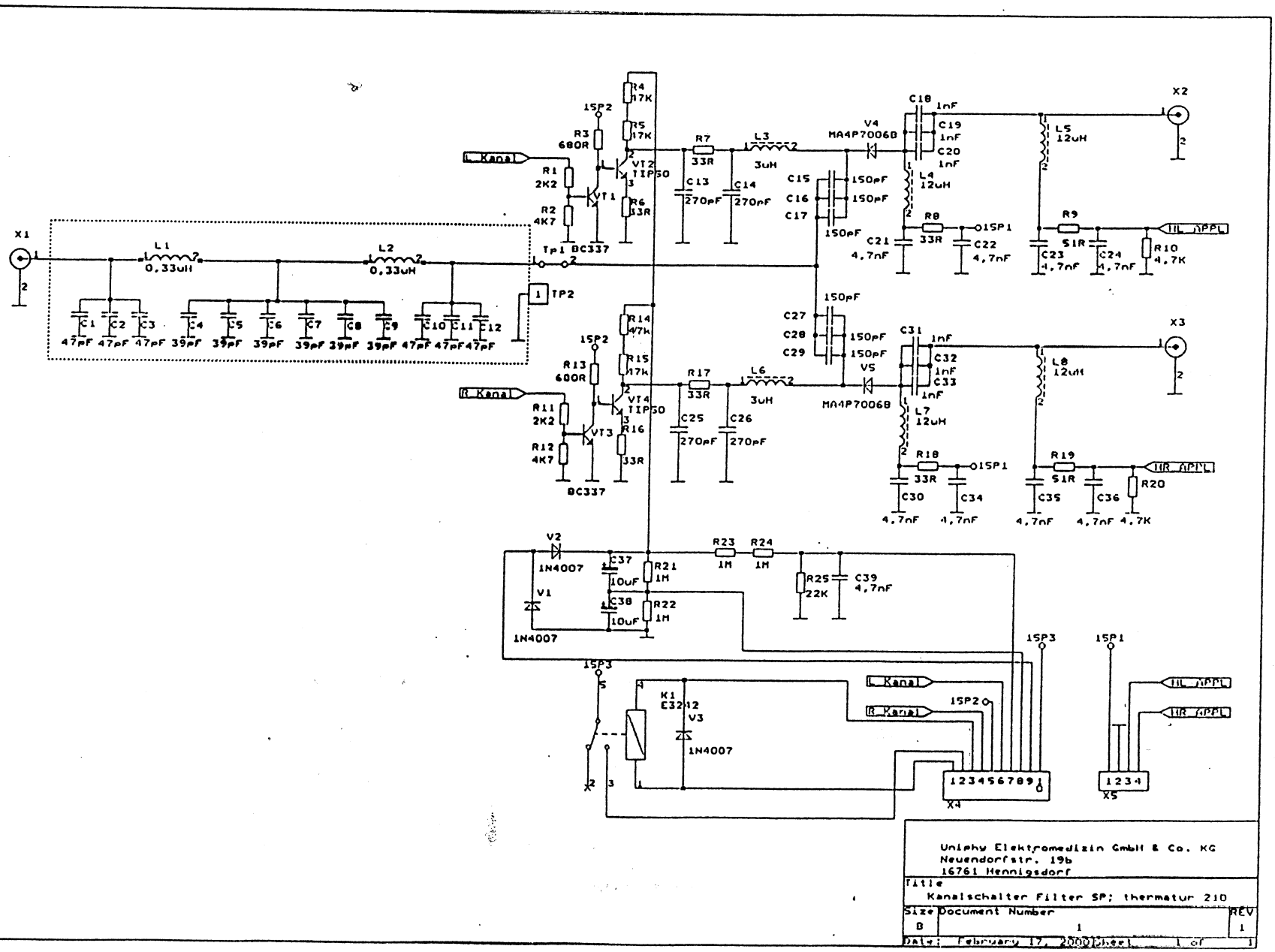
✍ The shield and the metal cage are parts that may influence the calibration. Only open the cage when it is really necessary.

11. Photo's of the different parts.

11.1.1

12. Spare parts

13. Circuit diagrams

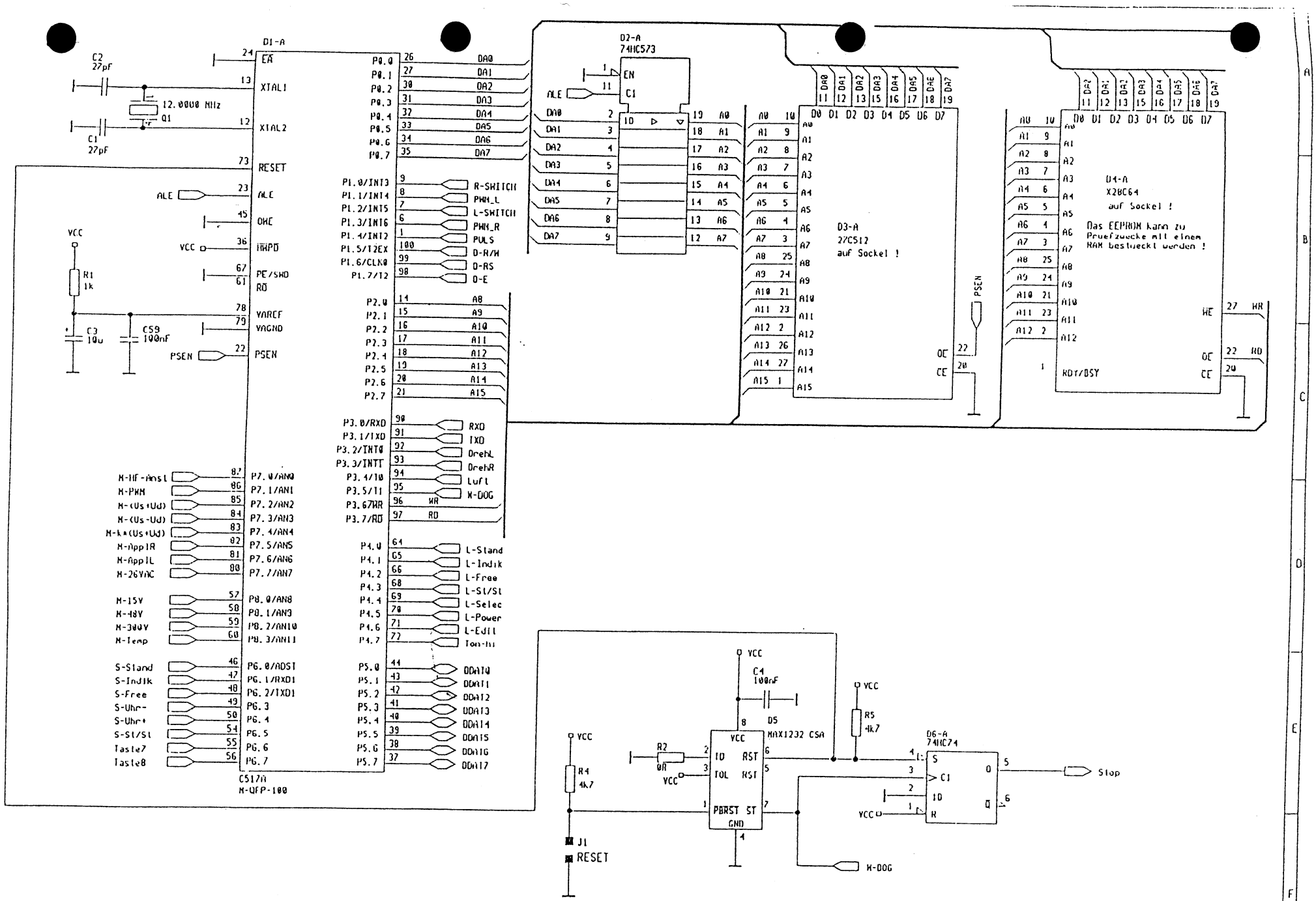


Uniphy Elektromedizin GmbH & Co. KG
Neuendorfstr. 19b
16761 Hennigsdorf

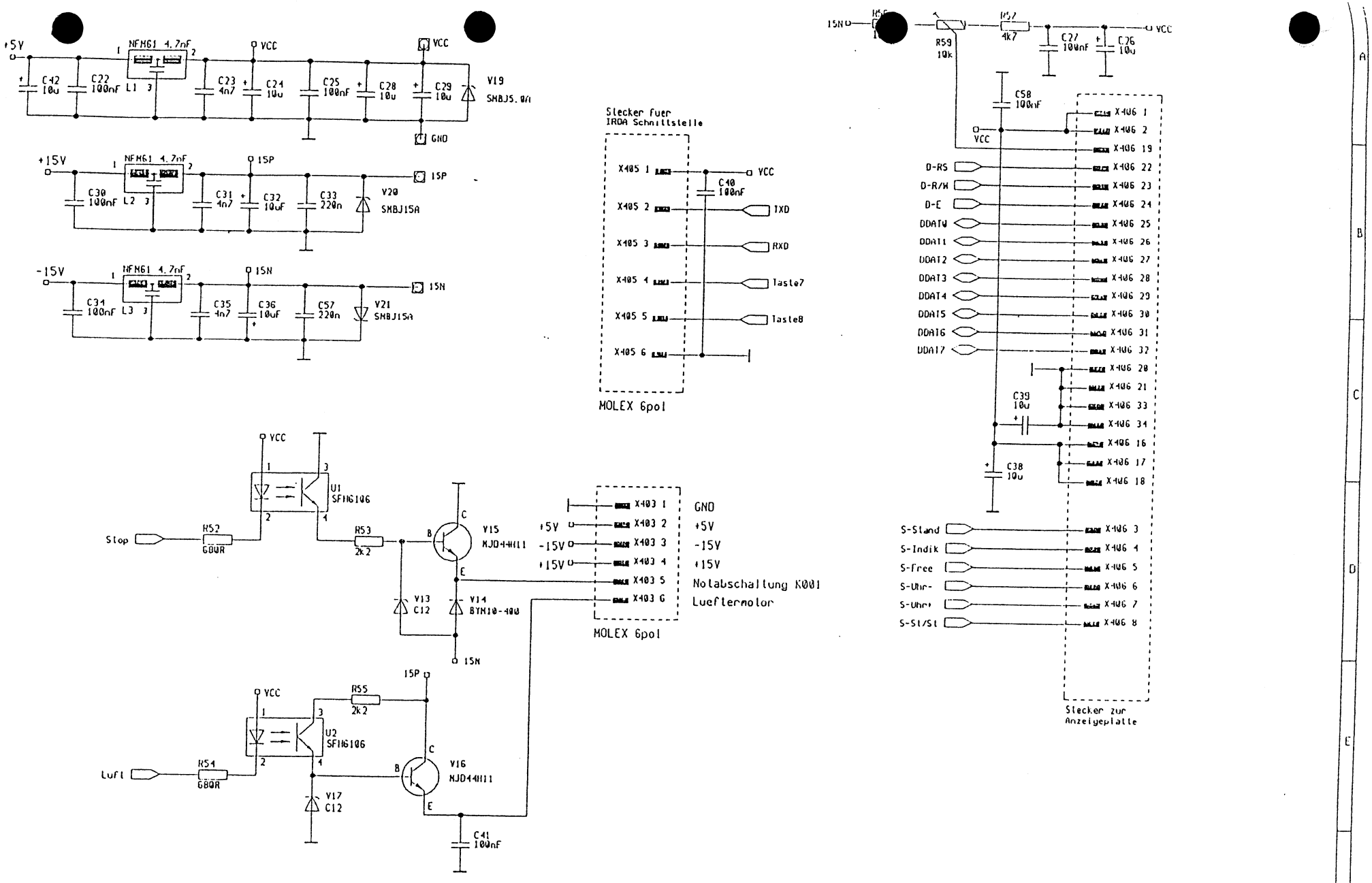
Title
Kanalschalter Filter SP; thermatur 210

Size	Document Number	REV
B	1	1

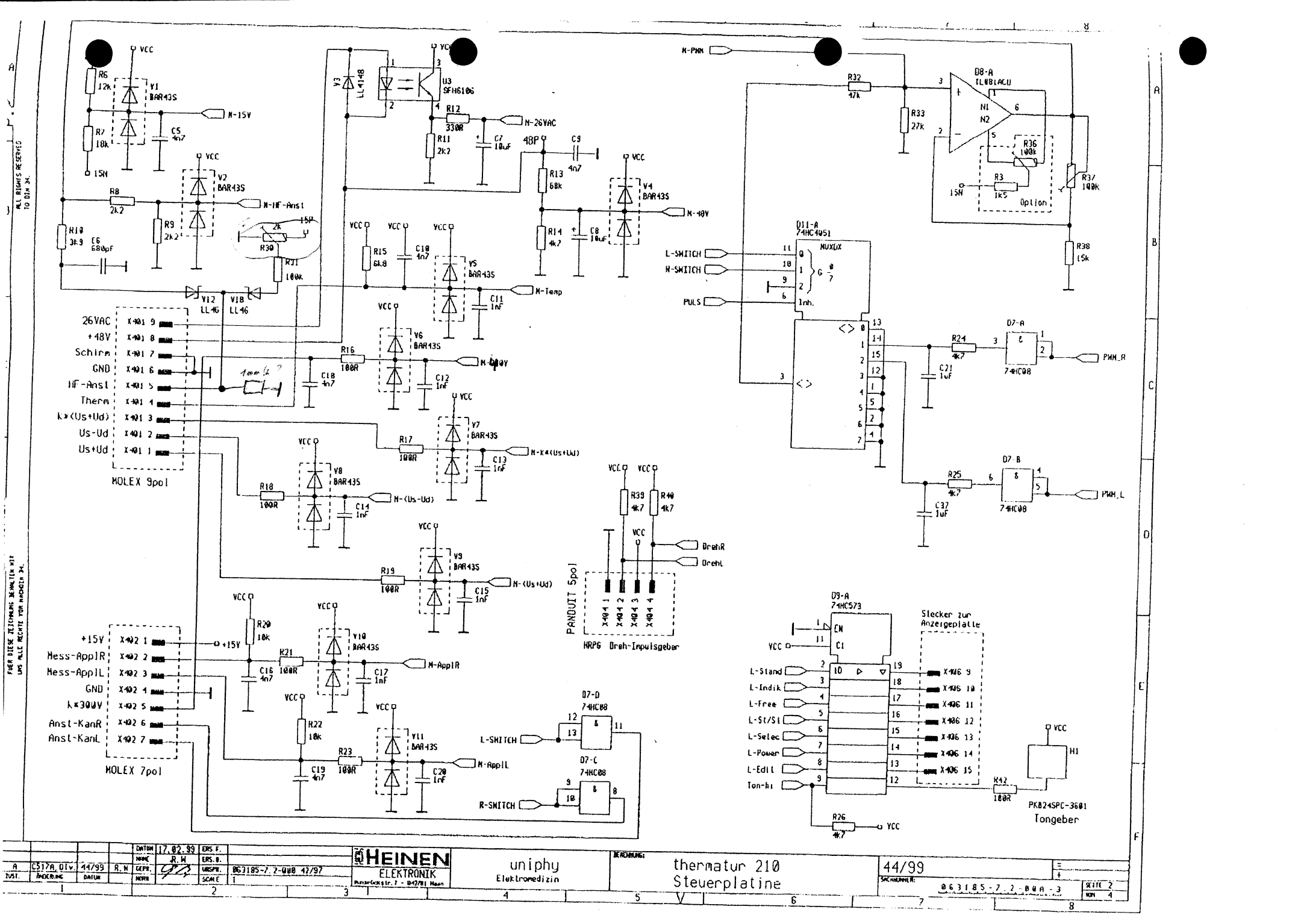
Date: February 17, 2000 Sheet 1 of 1


D1-A
C2
22pF
12.0000 MHz
Q1
C1
22pF
C3
10u
C59
100nF
R1
1k
VCC
ALE
PSEN
EA
XTAL1
XTAL2
RESET
ALE
PSEN
VAREF
VAGND
P0.0
P0.1
P0.2
P0.3
P0.4
P0.5
P0.6
P0.7
DA0
DA1
DA2
DA3
DA4
DA5
DA6
DA7
P1.0/INT3
P1.1/INT4
P1.2/INT5
P1.3/INT6
P1.4/INT2
P1.5/T2EX
P1.6/CLKO
P1.7/T2
R-SWITCH
PWM_L
L-SWITCH
PWM_R
PULS
D-R/W
D-RS
D-E
P2.0
P2.1
P2.2
P2.3
P2.4
P2.5
P2.6
P2.7
A8
A9
A10
A11
A12
A13
A14
A15
P3.0/RXD
P3.1/TXD
P3.2/INT0
P3.3/INT1
P3.4/T0
P3.5/T1
P3.6/WR
P3.7/RD
RXD
TXD
DrehL
DrehR
Luft
M-DOG
WR
RD
M-HF-Ansl
M-PWM
M-(Us+Ud)
M-(Us-Ud)
M-k*(Us+Ud)
M-AppIR
M-AppIL
M-26VAC
P7.0/AN0
P7.1/AN1
P7.2/AN2
P7.3/AN3
P7.4/AN4
P7.5/AN5
P7.6/AN6
P7.7/AN7
M-15V
M-48V
M-300V
M-Temp
P8.0/AN8
P8.1/AN9
P8.2/AN10
P8.3/AN11
S-Stand
S-Indik
S-Free
S-Uhr-
S-Uhr+
S-St/St
Taste7
Taste8
P6.0/ADST
P6.1/RXD1
P6.2/TXD1
P6.3
P6.4
P6.5
P6.6
P6.7
C517A
M-QFP-100
D2-A
74HC573
EN
C1
D3-A
27C512
auf Sockel !
D4-A
X28C64
auf Sockel !
Das EEPROM kann zu
Pruefzuecke mit einem
RAM bestueckt werden !
OE
CE
RDY/BSY
L-Stand
L-Indik
L-Free
L-St/St
L-Selec
L-Power
L-Edit
Ton-Ini
PSEN
C4
100nF
D5
MAX1232 CSA
R2
0R
R4
4k7
R5
4k7
D6-A
74HC74
Stop
J1
RESET
M-DOG

| | | |


+5V
NFM61 4.7nF
VCC
C42 10u
C22 100nF
L1
C23 4n7
C24 10u
C25 100nF
C28 10u
C29 10u
V19 SMBJ5.0A
GND
+15V
15P
C30 100nF
L2
C31 4n7
C32 10uF
C33 220n
V20 SMBJ15A
-15V
15N
C34 100nF
L3
C35 4n7
C36 10uF
C57 220n
V21 SMBJ15A
Slecker fuer IRDA Schnittstelle
X405 1
X405 2
X405 3
X405 4
X405 5
X405 6
C10 100nF
TXD
RXD
Taste7
Taste8
MOLEX 6pol
U1 SFH6106
Stop
R52 680R
R53 2k2
V15 MJD44H11
V13 C12
V14 BYM10-400
X403 1
X403 2
X403 3
X403 4
X403 5
X403 6
GND
+5V
-15V
+15V
Notabschaltung K001
Lueftermotor
MOLEX 6pol
U2 SFH6106
Luft
R54 680R
R55 2k2
V16 MJD44H11
V17 C12
C41 100nF
R59 10k
R57 4k7
C27 100nF
C26 10u
C58 100nF
D-RS
D-R/W
D-E
DDAT0
DDAT1
DDAT2
DDAT3
DDAT4
DDAT5
DDAT6
DDAT7
X406 1
X406 2
X406 19
X406 22
X406 23
X406 24
X406 25
X406 26
X406 27
X406 28
X406 29
X406 30
X406 31
X406 32
X406 20
X406 21
X406 33
X406 34
X406 16
X406 17
X406 18
C39 10u
C38 10u
S-Stand
S-Indik
S-Free
S-Uhr-
S-Uhr+
S-St/St
X406 3
X406 4
X406 5
X406 6
X406 7
X406 8
Stecker zur Anzeigeplatte

| | | |


VCC
M-15V
15N
M-26VAC
M-HF-Anst
M-48V
M-Temp
M-k*(Us+Ud)
M-(Us-Ud)
M-(Us+Ud)
M-ApplR
M-ApplL
L-SWITCH
R-SWITCH
M-PWM
L-SWITCH
M-SWITCH
PULS
PWM_R
PWM_L
DrehR
DrehL
26VAC
+48V
Schirm
GND
HF-Anst
Therm
k*(Us+Ud)
Us-Ud
Us+Ud
MOLEX 9pol
+15V
Mess-ApplR
Mess-ApplL
GND
k*30UV
Anst-KanR
Anst-KanL
MOLEX 7pol
PANDUIT 5pol
HRPG Dreh-Impulsgeber
Option
Stecker zur Anzeigeplatte
PKB24SPC-3601
Tongeber
L-Stand
L-Indik
L-Free
L-St/St
L-Selec
L-Power
L-Edit
Ton-hi
L-Switch
M-Temp
Therm
Ton-hi
R-SWITCH

| | | |

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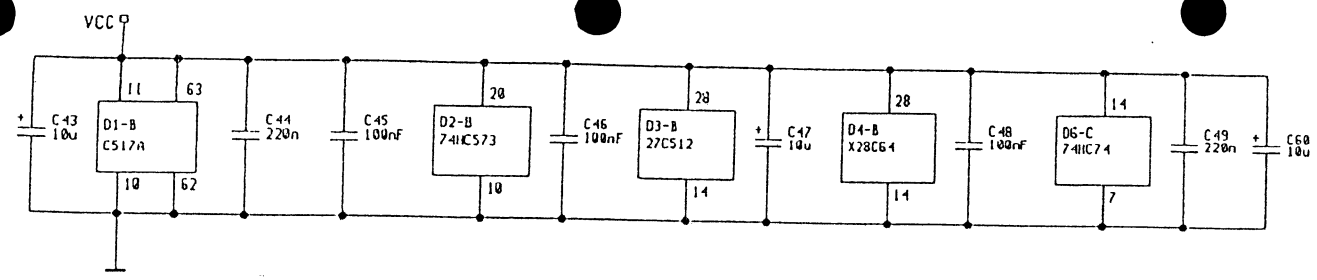
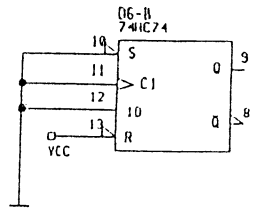
TO DIN 34





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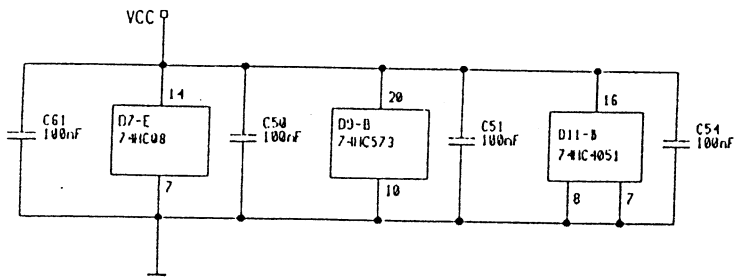

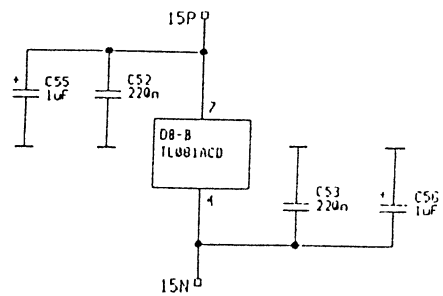

BLATT2

BLATT3

FUER DIESE ZEICHNUNG BEHALTEN WIR
UNS ALLE RECHTE VOR MACHEN 34.

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	ZEICHNUNG	DATUM		NAME	R.H	ERS. D.					
				GEPR.		INSPR.	063105-7.2-000 42797				SEITE 1
				NAME		SCALE	1				VON 1

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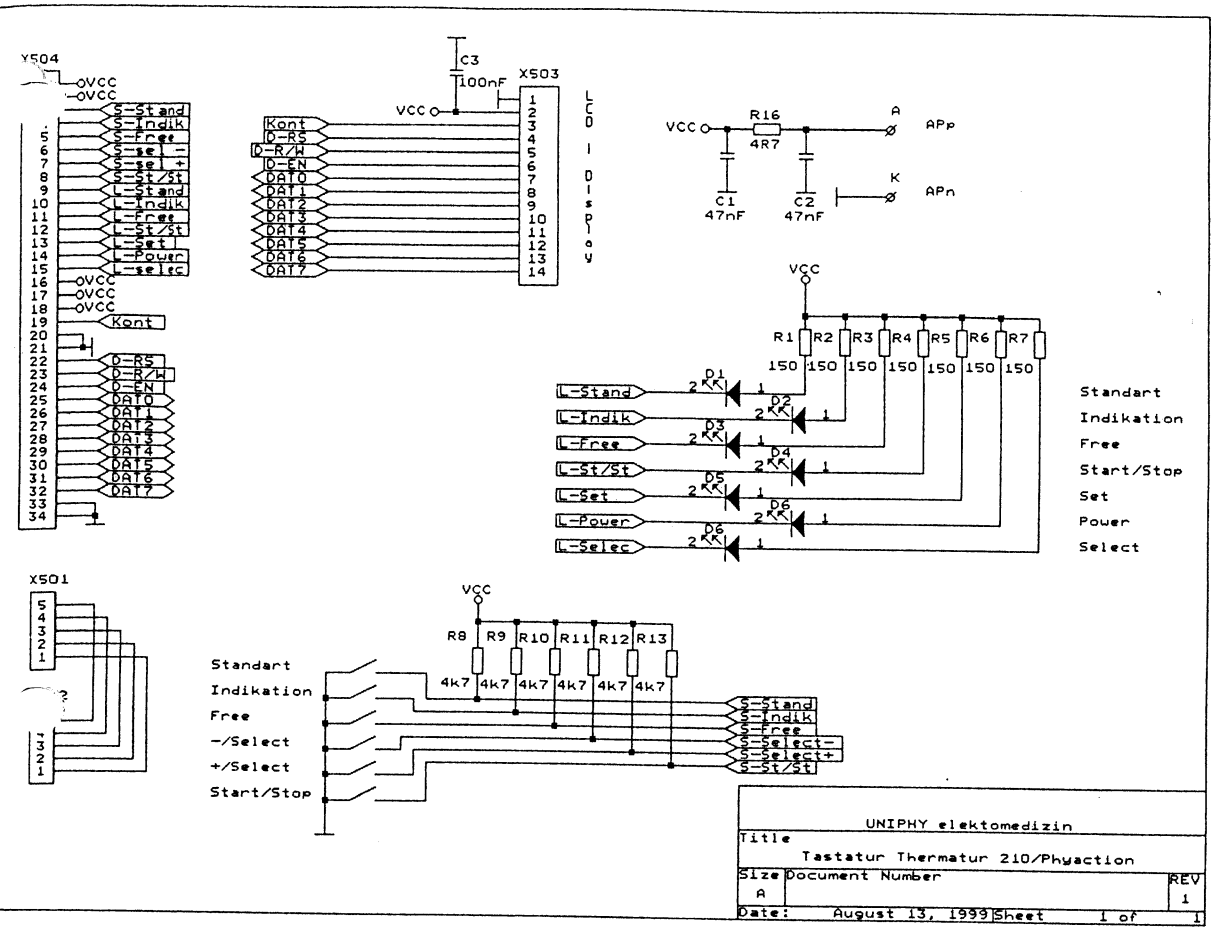

UNIPHY elektomedizin

Title

Tastatur Thermatur 210/Phyaction

Size	Document Number	REV
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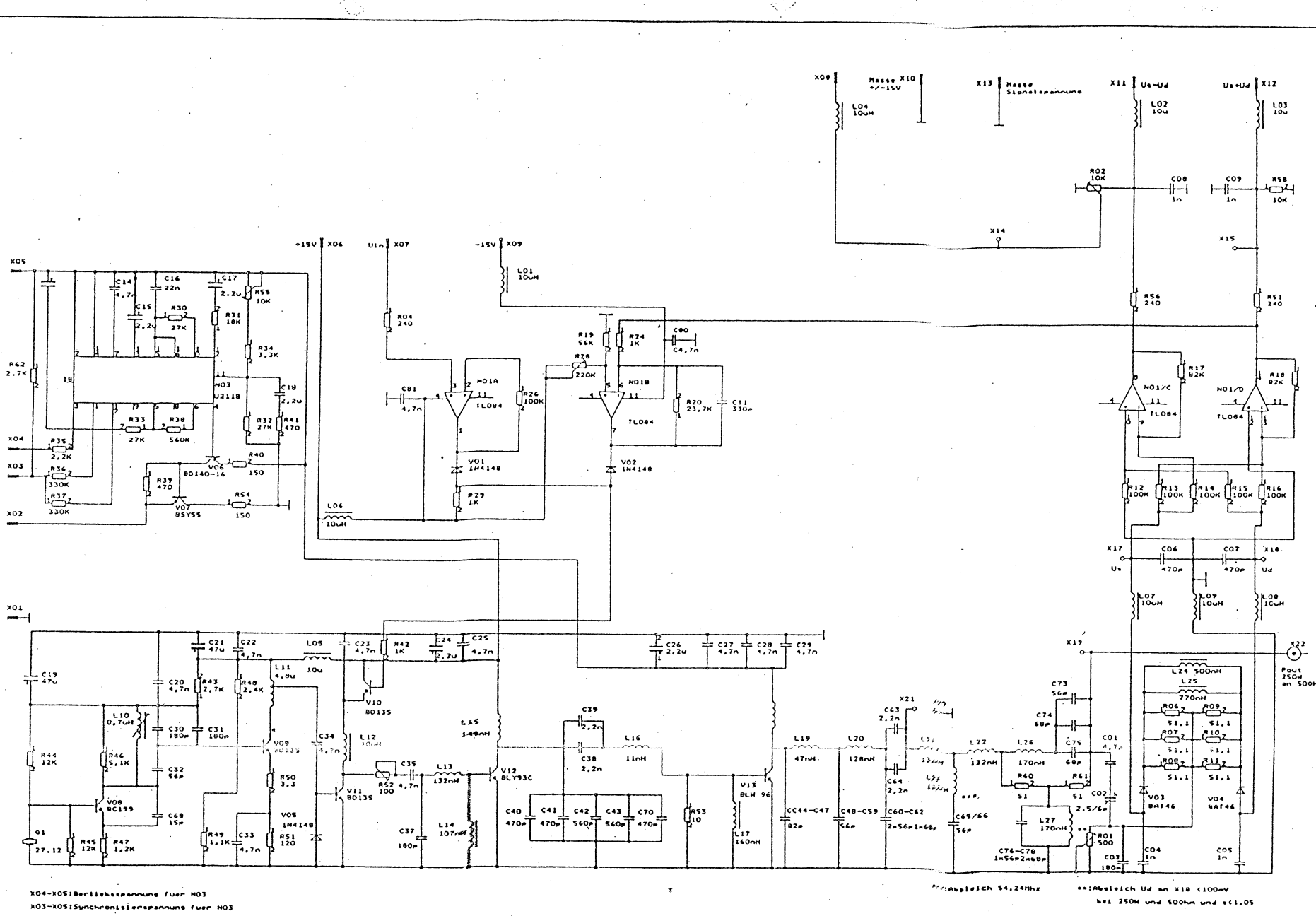
Date: August 13, 1999 Sheet 1 of 1



X04-X05:Betriebsspannung fuer NO3

X03-X05:Synchronisierspannung fuer NO3

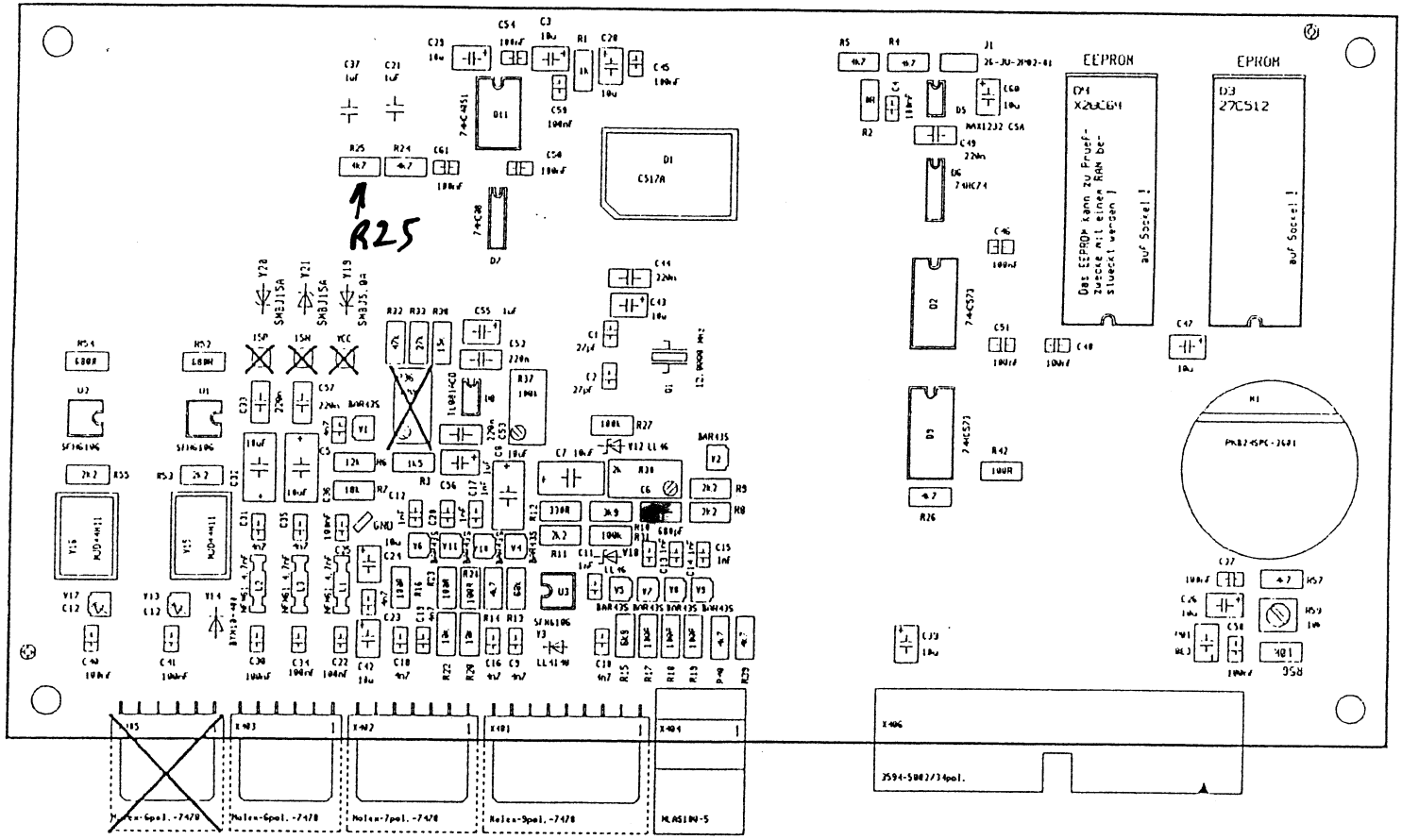
X02 :Ansteuerung Thyristor

*:Uein 10Vss

*:Abgleich 54,24Mhz

**:Abgleich Ud an X18 <100mV
bei 250W und 500hm und sc1,05

UNIPHY elektromedizin		
Title: HF Generator 250W/Type 210		
Size: C	Document Number:	REV
Date: February 17, 2000	Sheet: of	



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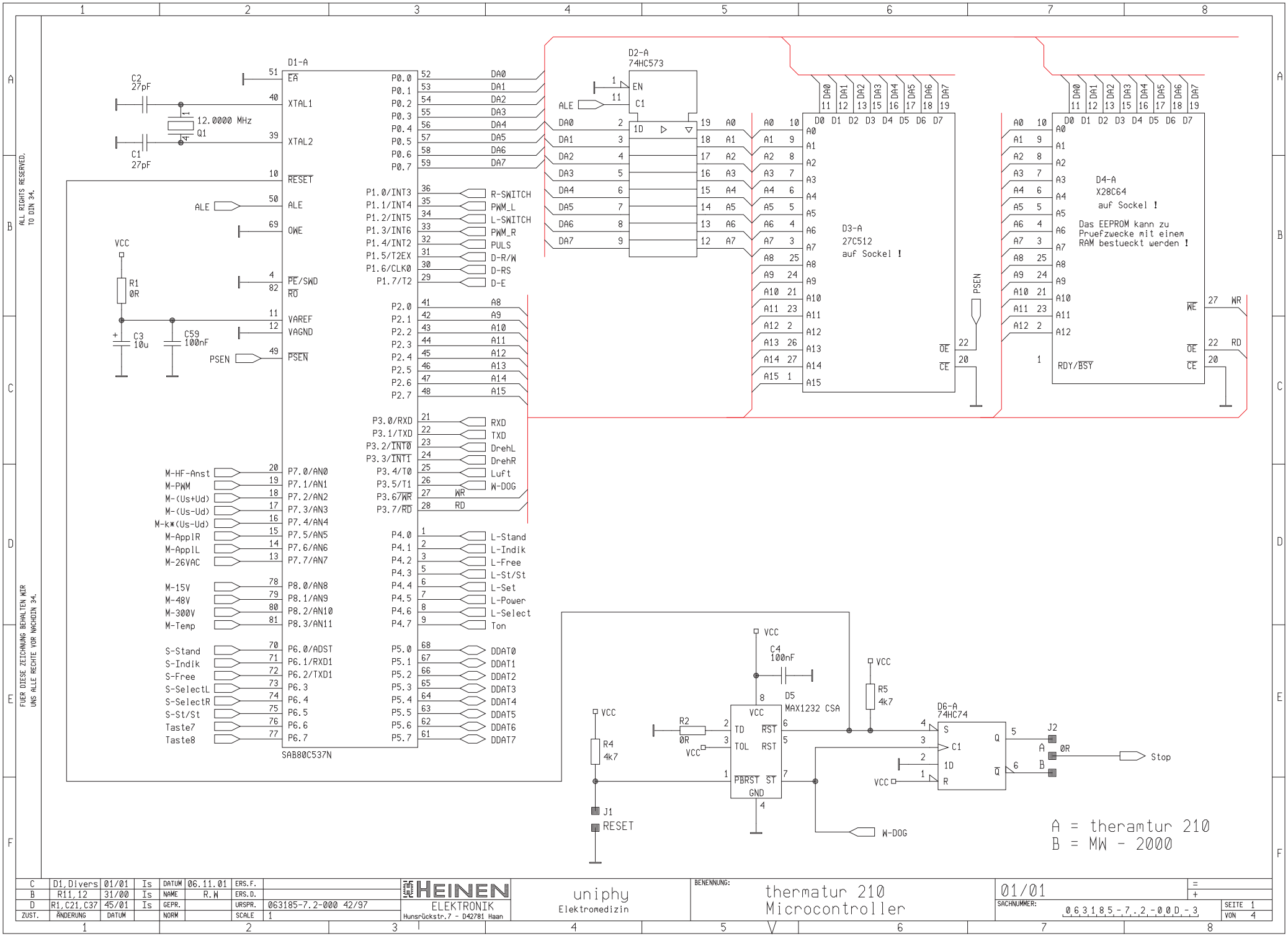

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FUER DIESE ZEICHNUNG BEHALTEN WIR
UNS ALLE RECHTE VOR NACHDIN 34.

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ZUST.	ÄNDERUNG	DATUM		NORM		SCALE	1	

HEINEN ELEKTRONIK
Hunsrückstr.7 - D42781 Haan

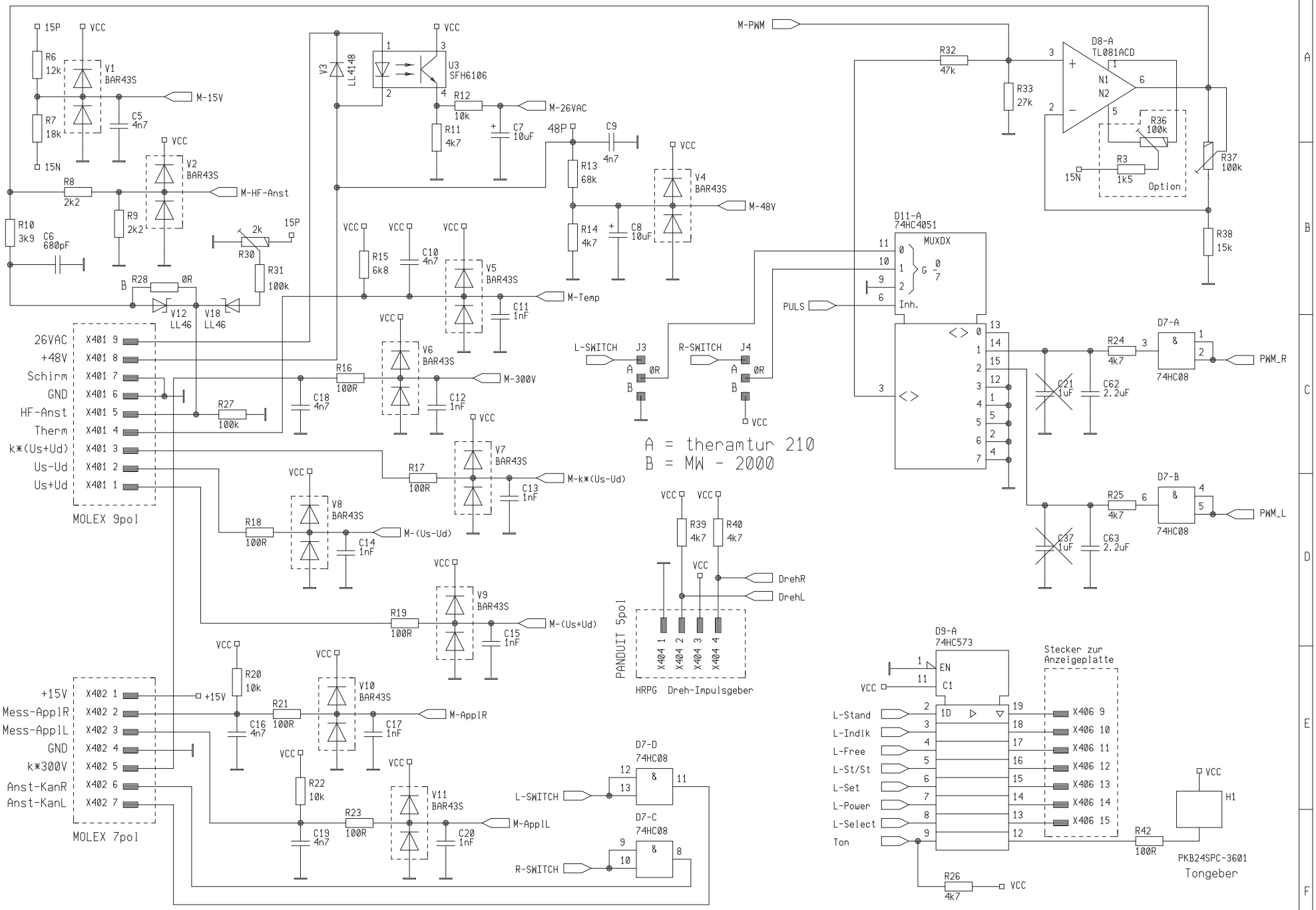
uniphy
Elektromedizin

BENENNUNG:
thermatur 210
Microcontroller

01/01

SACHNUMMER: 063185-7.2-00D-3

SEITE 1
VON 4



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FUER DIESE ZEICHNUNG BEHALTEN WIR UNS ALLE RECHTE VOR NACHDIN 34.

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ZUST.	ÄNDERUNG	DATUM		NORM		SCALE	1

HEINEN ELEKTRONIK
Hunsrückstr.7 - D42781 Haan

uniphy
Elektromedizin

BENENNUNG:
thermatur 210
Steuerplatine

01/01

SACHNUMMER: 063185-7.2-00D-3

SEITE 2
VON 4

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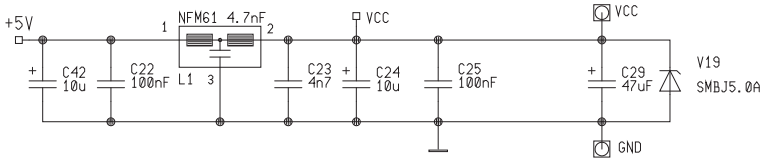
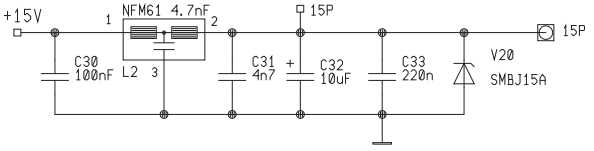
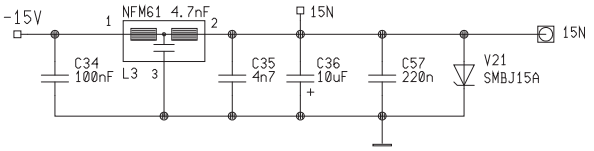
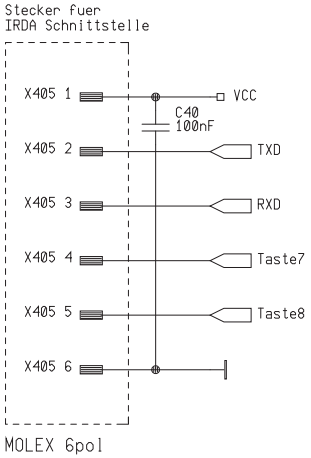
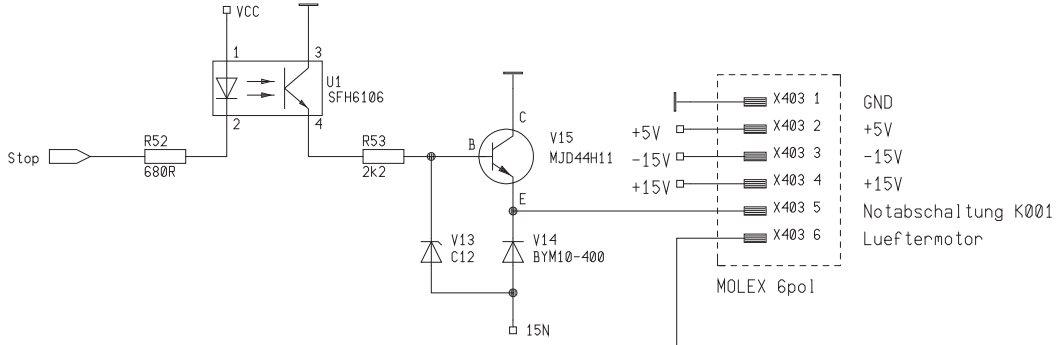
FUER DIESE ZEICHNUNG BEHALTEN WIR
UNS ALLE RECHTE VOR NACHDIN 34.

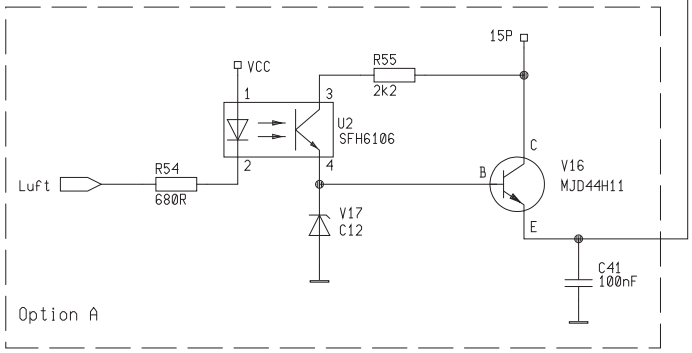


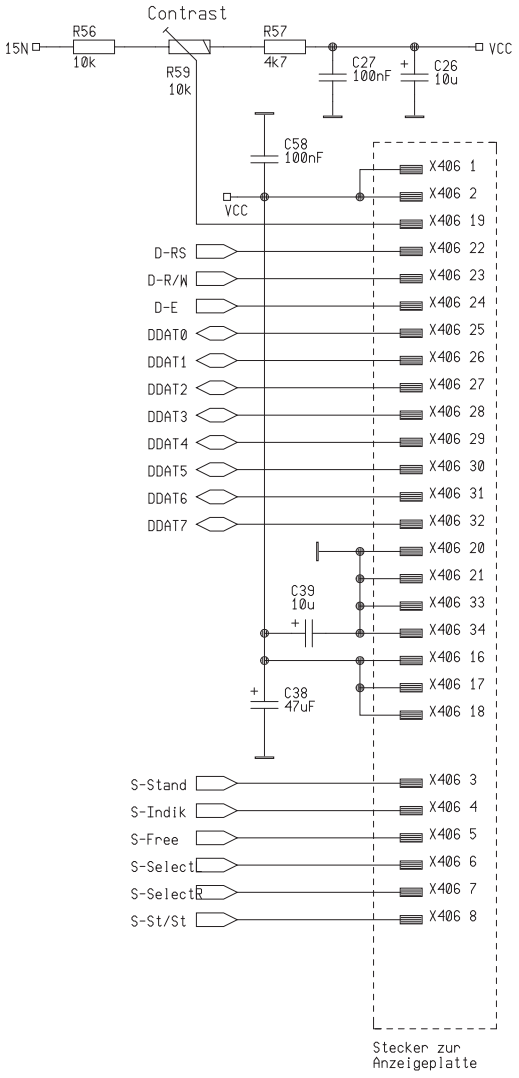












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D	R1,C21,C37	45/01	Is	GEPR.		URSPR.	063185-7.2-000 42/97		
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BENENNUNG: thermatur 210 Steuerplatine

01/01

SACHNUMMER: 063185-7.2-00D-3

SEITE 3 VON 4

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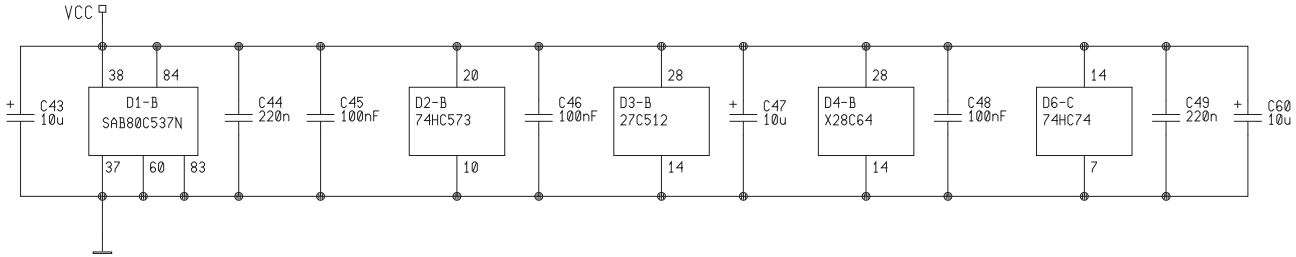
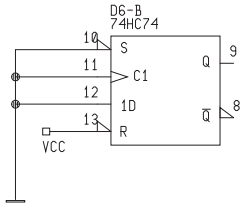
TO DIN 34.

FUER DIESE ZEICHNUNG BEHALTEN WIR
UNS ALLE RECHTE VOR NACHDIN 34.





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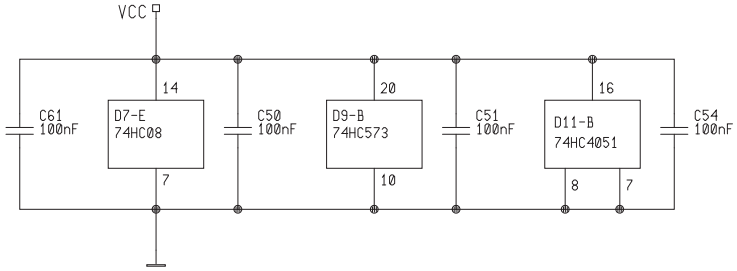

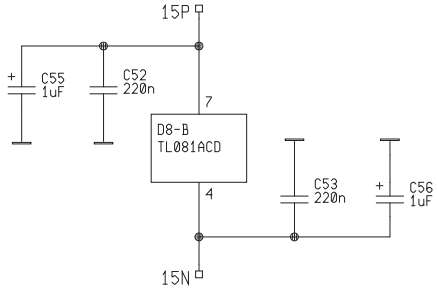

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ZUST.	ÄNDERUNG	DATUM		NORM		SCALE	1

HEINEN
ELEKTRONIK
Hunsrückstr.7 - D42781 Haan

uniphy
Elektromedizin

BENENNUNG:
thermatur 210
Power

01/01

SACHNUMMER: 063185-7.2-00D-3

SEITE 4
VON 4

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TO DIN 34.

FUER DIESE ZEICHNUNG BEHALTEN WIR
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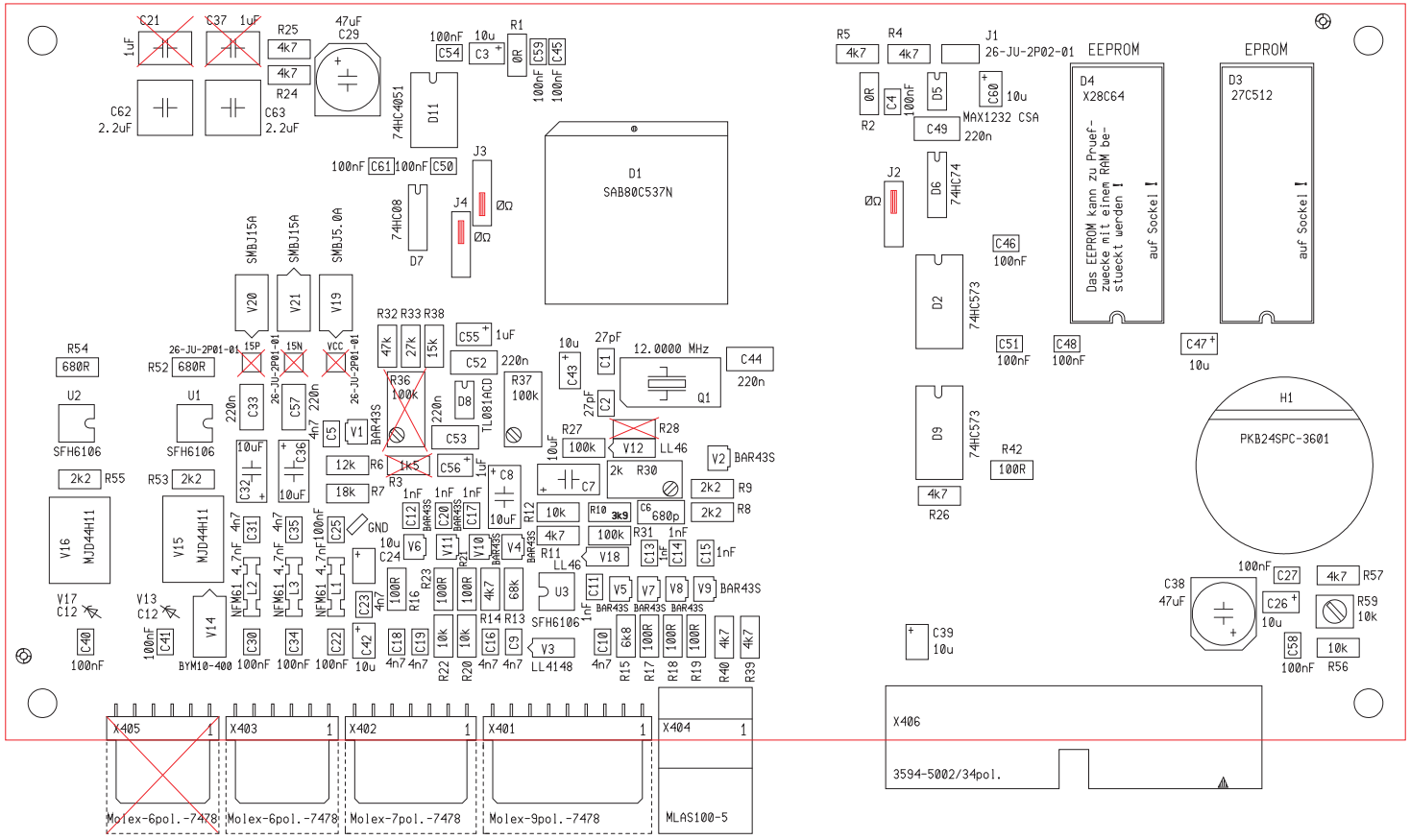

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